A Study to Asess the Knowledge and Attitude on Covid- 19 Vaccination among Adults of Selected Urban Slums and Urban Non- Slums Areas of Siddhpur City

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Abstract

A study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude on covid- 19 vaccination among adults of selected urban slums and urban non- slums areas of siddhpur city. Methodology the research approach used was quantitative approach, design used was descriptive and non-probability convenient sampling technique was used for sample selection. The samples were selected from the selected urban slums and urban non- slums areas of siddhpur city. The samples consisted of 60 working adults who fulfilled criteria set by the investigator. A structured questionnaire was prepared to assess knowledge and structured attitude scale prepared to assess the attitude regarding covid-19 vaccination. Result relevant that Paired t-test was used to test the knowledge. majority 20 (66.7%) samples had poor knowledge, 10 (33.3%) samples had average knowledge and 00(00%) had good knowledge regarding covid 19 vaccination. Whereas in non-slum urban adult's majority 16(53.3%) had average knowledge, 14(47.7%) had good knowledge and 0(0%) had poor knowledge level regarding COVID 19 vaccination. 17(56.7%) participants have favorable attitude 13(43.3%) have unfavorable attitude from slum urban and 25(83.3%) participants have favorable attitude 5(16.7%) have unfavorable attitude in non-slum urban towered covid 19 vaccination. Discussion: The results of the current study show that adults don't have up to mark knowledge regarding covid- 19 vaccination.

Keywords: Assess; Knowledge; attitude; Working Adults; Covid-19 vaccination

Abbreviations

COVID-19: Corona Virus Disease; WHO: World Health Organization; A-COV: Alphacoronavirus; B-COV: Betacoronavirus; Γ-COV: Gammacoronavirus; Δ-COV: Deltacoronavirus; SARS: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome.

Introduction

Corona Virus Disease [COVID-19] is an Infectious Disease that has spread rapidly through the world. In March 2020, the world health organization [WHO] declared Corona viruses are zoonotic RNA Viruses distributed among vastly distributed among both mammals and birds, mostly causing respiratory or enteric disease but also producing hepatitis & neurological symptoms [1]. The human corona virus belongs to the order nidovirales, subfamily coronavirinae which has 4 genera: alphacoronavirus [α-COV], betacoronavirus [β-COV], gammacoronavirus [γ-COV] and deltacoronavirus [δ-COV]. The former two are known to infect mammals, whilst γ-COV and δ-COV infect birds [2]. Two out breaks of human viral pneumonia called the severe acute respiratory syndrome

(SARS) and the Middle East respiratory syndrome [3].

Statement of the Problem

A Study to Asess The Knowledge and Attitude on Covid-19 Vaccination among Adults of Selected Urban Slums and Urban Non- Slums Areas of Siddhpur City."

Objectives of the study

1. To assess Knowledge on COVID-19 Vaccination among Adults of selected Urban Slums and Urban Non-Slums areas of Siddhpur City.
2. To assess Attitude on COVID-19 Vaccination among adults of selected Urban Slums and Urban Non-Slums areas of Siddhpur City.
3. To compare Knowledge and Attitude on COVID-19 Vaccination among selected Urban Slums and Urban Non-Slums areas of Siddhpur City.
4. To find association of knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables.

Research Hypothesis

Research Approach

The research approach adopted for present study is quantitative research approach, aimed to know the knowledge and attitude regarding COVID-19 Vaccination among Adults of selected Urban Slums and Urban Non-Slums areas of Siddhpur City [4].

Research Design

In the present study the investigator selected Design used was descriptive and non-probability convenient sampling technique [5].

Setting of the Study

The setting for this study is the selected Urban Slums and Urban Non-Slums areas of Siddhpur City.

Population

The population selected for the study was comprises the adults in selected Urban Slums and Urban Non-Slums areas.

Sample

The sample selected for the present study comprised of working adults in Sidhpur.

Sample Size

In this study, sample size consists of 60 working adults in Urban Slums and Urban Non-Slums areas.

Sampling Technique

A Non probability convenients sampling technique is used for this study.

Criteria FOR Sample Selection

The sample was selected based on the following criteria:
Inclusion Criteria:
1. Adults who are willing to participate in the study.
2. Adults who can read, write and speak English and Gujarati.

Exclusion Criteria:
1. Adults are who are not available during data collection.
2. Adult's those who are critically ill.

Variables under Study

1. Dependent variable – knowledge & attitude
2. Independent variable – Socio-demographic factors, Individual factors, Work related factors

Description of the Tool

1. **Section I**: It consisted of demographic data including sex, age, religion, occupation, education, monthly family income, types of family and previous knowledge [6].
2. **Section II:** It consists of total 25 items.
Structured questionnaire is prepared to assess the knowledge regarding Covid-19 Vaccination.
Maximum score is 25. The answers are graded into 4 categories.
0-07 = Poor, 08-14= Average, 15-25= Good.
3. **Section III:** It consists of total 11 items.
Structured attitude scale prepared to assess the attitude regarding Covid-19 Vaccination.

Reliability

For knowledge section, Reliability was assessed using test-retest method. Pearson's correlation coefficient was found to be 0.82 [7].

Method of Data Collection

Data collection was done with the given period of three weeks. A written permission was obtained from authorities of the selected Urban Slums and Urban Non-Slums areas of Siddhpur City. Actual data collection was done on 60 working adults.

Data analysis

The data analysis was planned to include descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

The collected data were organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by means of statistical tables and figures, on the basis of objectives and the hypotheses formulated for the study.

Bar graph for knowledge: Shows that among slum rural adults, majority 20 (66.7%) samples had poor knowledge, 10 (33.3%) samples had average knowledge and 00(00%) had good knowledge regarding covid 19 vaccination. Whereas in no slum urban adult's majority 16(53.3%) had average knowledge, 14(47.7%) had good knowledge and 0(0%) had poor knowledge level regarding COVID 19 vaccination (Figure 1).
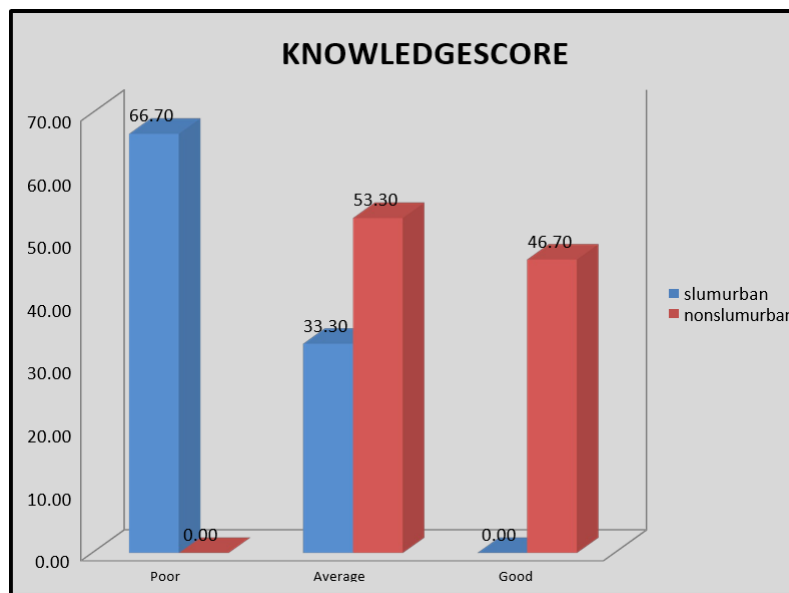

Figure 1: Bar Graph Showing the Knowledge level of slum and non-slum urban adults regardingCovid-19 vaccination.

Bar graph for attitude: Shows that 17(56.7%) participants have favorable attitude 13(43.3%) have unfavorable attitude from slum urban and 25(83.3%) participants have favorable attitude 5(16.7%) have unfavorable attitude in non-slum urban towered covid 19 vaccination (Figure 2).
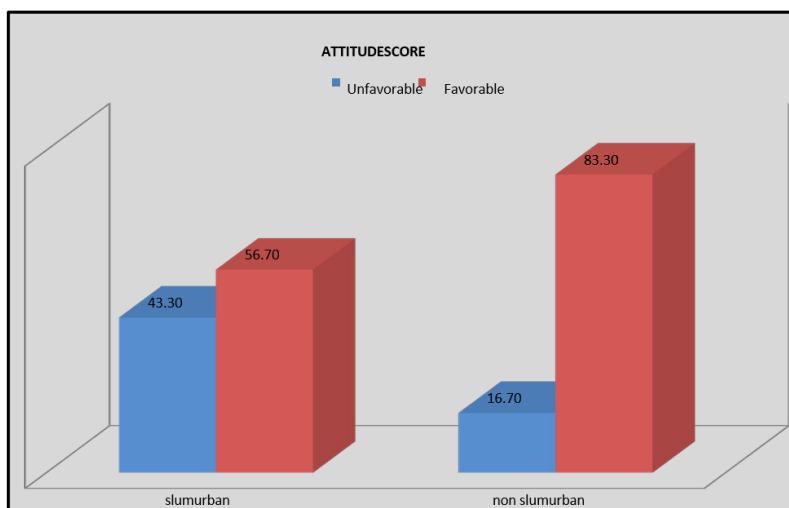

Figure 2: Bar Graph Showing favourable attitude and unfavourable attitude of slum and non-slum urban adults regarding Covid-19 vaccination.

Conclusion

Knowledge and attitude deficit existed in area of knowledge and attitude regarding covid-19 vaccination among adults in selected slum and non-slum area of siddhpur city.

Implications of the Study

The findings of the study reveal implications on nursing practice, nursing education and nursing research.

Nursing Practice

The nurse as a service provider should periodically organize and conduct mass education programme on covid-19 vaccination among adults in slum and non-slum area of siddhpur city.

Nursing education

Nurses must be reinforced in-service education regarding define covid-19 and its vaccination, Causes, Treatment, Prevention, Detail about covid-19 vaccination.

Nursing research

Nurse researchers can promote more research with regard to utilization of covid-19 vaccination.

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